PARIS, June 16, 1853. A Peace Day on the Bourse - The Russians in Pari -War or Peace-Lours Napoleon ant a "Fire in the Rear"-The Army and Navy of the Sultan -The Combined Fleets-Abdel Kader and General Changarnier-Extensive Arrest of Printers-Im perial and Popular Movements-French Indus-trial Commissioner to New York, &c., &c.

The question d'orient has been the leading topic o the week in Paris, as well as in the whole of Europe and the daily and constant question of everybody was: "What do you think of that contest between Rossia and the Porte? Shall we have war?" &c The Bourse of Paris has been the political thermometer of all these fears and of all that anxiety which, at this moment, seem to have ceased for ever, at least among the brokers and bulls and bears of the Ex-change of Paris.

They all seem to be in the utmost jubilation at the announcement that Russia will only occupy the Danubian provinces to secure the ultimatum pre-Prince Menschikoff to the Sublime Porte, but that no hostilities will be undertaken. God only knows what will happen in case of the occupation of that part of Turkey by the Russian troops, and all the wise men of the diplomacy of France seem to be-lieve that, though the Russian Czar assures the powers of Europe that no war will be declared, his secret intentions are to take possession of the Turkish land, and thus to accomplish the private views of Peter the Great, which were to unite under his command the whole land from the Baltic sea to the Caspian lake and the Bosphorus. Such is the am bition of Nicholas; but the Russian eagle will not perhaps, have the occasion to take his flight over the Turkish provinces. Everything now depends on the growing events.

It has been rumored, during the last few days, that all the Russians living in Paris had received in timation to leave the city and France, and that M de Kottoleff himself had given up his hotel, in order to be ready, at the first signal, to abandon his lega tion and return to St. Petersburg. This is altogether false. M. de Kottoleff has renewed for nine years his lease of the hotel which he occupied in the rue Faubourg St. Honoré, and his countrymen are still enjoying the pleasures of the French capital. More still, the Minister of Justice of Russia, Count Panim still, the Minister of Justice of Russia, Count Panim, has arrived here on a visit to his wife and children, who are living near La Madeleine. It has been ramored that Count Panim had a special mission for the Emperor, relative to the Eastern affairs, but this is totally denied by the Russian embassy. Count Panim is among us as a private citizen, but he holds no diplomatic office.

As it may be seen, the difficulty of the question is still tending and the country of the second section.

As it may be seen, the difficulty of the question is still standing unsettled; but it is generally believed that we shall have no war in Europe. The beginning of hostilities would be the signal for a socialist revolution in Poland, Hungary, Lombardy, Sicily, France and elsewhere; and no potentate of the Old Continent seems to be ready to withstand the shock. For Louis Napoleon, war out of France with any foreign nation would be to his loss, for as soon as the army with which he is protecting his dictatorship would abandon the frontiers, socialism would raise its head and attack his "rear." Nevertheless, the future of France is still in dark-Nevertheless, the future of France is still in darkness, as well as the future of all the other nations. No one can tell if the prediction of Napoleon the Great—"within fifty years France will either be republican or Cossack"—is not soon to be accomplished.

It is a sure fact that the invasion of Russia or

It is a sure fact that the invasion of Russia on Turkey, and the success of Czar Nicholas' troops in the kingdom of Abdul Medjid, would totally change and turn the equilibrium of Europe. The only question to ask is, if France and England united together would have power enough to prevent Nicholas from accomplishing his wishes, in case he has any.

Though no credit is now given to the rumor of war, the Sultan, Abdul Medjid, has given special orders to continue the armaments in his dominions, and his officers are daily recruiting for soldiers and sallors. The Vicercy of Egypt, Abbas Bashaw, has sent 45,000 men, commanded by Soliman Bashaw, (Colonel Selver, a Frenchman.) one man-of-war, two higates, four sloops, two steam frigates, and a steam sloop. Mustapha Bashaw has given advices that he had 200,000 Albanians ready to protect the Sultan, and in the Kurdistan Rendy Ban Bey is ratsing a comsiderable body of troops. At the present the whole force of the Ottoman empire is as follows:

Regular army in active service. 138,630 men. Do. do. in reserve 138,630 men. Tregular troops 61,000 men.

The navy is composed of six men of war with from ninety to seventy-four guns each, and from six hundred to nine hundred men; eleven frigates with from sixty-four to fifty two guns, and five hundred to three hundred and sixty men; twelve brigs with from forty-eight to eighteen guns, and two hundred and sixty to one hundred and fifty men; four sloops of war with thirty and twenty-five guns, with one hundred and fifty to one hundred men; four ten enters, barks, &c.; six steam frigates from eight hundred to four hundred and fifty horse power; and eight sloops and other small vessels. As it may be seight aloops and other small vessels. As it may be seen this squadron is not large, but it may resist for a while the united forces of Russia. All the ports on the shores of the Bosphorus have been furnished with troops, and particularly that which is situated at the entrance to the Caspian Sea. The fortress of Shumla is filled with 5,000 men, and that of Warna with 4,000. hese twe are the most important points to be pro-ceted in the Danubian provinces.

On the 2d inst. the Grand Sultan reviewed the

On the 2d inst the Grand Sultan reviewed the troops of his army in the place called Grand Champ, just opposite Constantinople, on the Eosphorus, shores of Asia, while on the same day Emperor Nicholas was also reviewing his army at Peterhoff, which is a camp situated near St. Petersburg, and managed on the same plan as that of Satory, near Versailles.

At Constantinople the hotel of the Russian embassy is totally abandoned, and left under the care of a Turkish police officer (a Kavas). The most influential among the Russian merchants have left the city, and the others have placed themselves under the protection of the Charge d'Affairs of Netherlands.

The French and English fleets, the former of

which was at Egina, near Salamis, and the latter at Malta, have left their respective ports and approached the Dardanelles. The exact number of ships of all the forces of the French, Russian, and Singlish squadrons has been published in the journal La Siècle of the 13th inst., which I send to New In the meantime, the second son of Emperor Nich

char Constantine, Great Duke of Russia—has left St. Petersburg on his way to Odessa, to meet the Russian squadron, of which he is the Commander-in-Chief. This great person is only twenty-five years old, and was born on the 21st of September, 1827. He is married to the daughter of Joseph, of Saxony, and has two children-one boy three years old, and

and mas two charten—one boy three years old, and a daughter aged only two years.

The Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medjid, is thirty-one years old, and was born on the 23d of April, 1823. He ascended the throne of Turkey on the 2d of July, 1831, after the death of Sultan Mahmoud. His brother, Abdul Azis, was born in 1830, and is twenty-hree years old. The Emperor of Turkey has also a deter, Sultana Alide. His children are fifteen in number; the eldest, born in 1840, is called Sultan Mahomed Murad.

Mahomed Murad.

The last news from Turkey is, that a certain agitation has taken place at Broussa, where Abd el Kader is living. The fanatic Mahomedans had resolved, in case of the pusillanimity of Sultan Medjid, to take him for their chief, and to make a revolution

in his favor.

It had been whispered in certain circles that General Changarnier, exiled by Louis Napoleon, had taken service in the ranks of the Torkish army. This has been denied by the general himself, who has written to the leading newspapers of France a letter, in which he declares that his sword will never be used for the defence of another country but his own notice land.

will never be used for the defence of another country but his own native land. France.

In Paris the quiet state of things has only been troubled by a certain number of arrests, which took place a few days ago, Sunday and Monday last, in the heart of the city. The persons taken prisoners were accused of plotting against the government. They are, for the most part of them, printers by trade, and belonging to the republican party. Faw among them have been set free, but the number of those still in prison amounts to seventy.

among them have been set free, but the number of
those still in prison amounts to seventy.

The Emperor is rusticating with the Empress and
a small number of intimes at the Chateau of St.
Cloud. The imperial couple is daily promenading
either on foot, or in carriage, in all directions, and
they have twice visited the camp of Satory, which is
new in all its glory. They have also twice visited
Paris in the evening to go to the Vaudeville Theatre
and the Gymnase. It is said by the doctors of the
court that the state of her health is much improved
for the last month.

The most important event, among the scarce news
of the week, is the rumer which is spread that the
reserve of the troops, consisting of 80,000 men, is to
be called to arms within a few days. It is certain that
all the disposible seamen have already been "pressed"
and enlisted for the navy. Every thing seems to
lead to the belief that the Emperor of France is
taking all the necessary steps to be ready in case of
a warlike event. There are now four camps in activity, the camp of Versailles, that of Helfant, that of
Buneville, and that of Lyons; and in a short time

another camp will be established at Pontlieue, near the Mans.

the Mans.

The marriage of the Duke of Brabant, of Belgium, is not the only one which will be celebrated in Germany during next summer. Prince Albert of Saxony, who is bethrothed with Princess Carola Wasa, (the same who was to marry Louis Napoleon,) will be married within two weeks.

The peaceful conclusion of the difficulties between Austria and Switzerland is now considered as a positive fact. Though the troops of Austria, baracked on the frontier, have lately been augmented, it is certain that no hostilities will take place.

In Spain the government is quiet for the moment, and General Narvaez has left Paris to return to Madrid. It is said that Louis Napoleon has employed all his power to reconcile the Duke of Riaugary with the ex-Queen Christina.

It is reported that an insurrection has lately taken place at Milan, where a great number of people had been arrested. It is true that Kossuth and Mazzini have left London for the last fifteen days, but no one can tell where they are. No doubt they are traveling on the Continent, and as, says the gospel, they are lions—quarens quem devoret.

M. Sallandrouze la Mornaix, is decidedly named by the French government to the honorable office of representative of France, at the exhibition of New York, in the same capacity as is Lord Ellesmere, the envoy of the British government. His duty will be to compare the produce of the different goods, sent by different people; to state the ameliorations which can be profitable to the industry of France, and to find out how her commerce would be extended, and new treaties concluded in favor of Europe and France.

M. Sallandrouze will leave Havre, at the end of the month, on board of the imperial steamer, Queen Hortense, which is furnished with the utmost luxury, and which has been placed at his entire disposal during his stay in America. Previous to his visit to New York, M. Sallandrouze intends visiting the exhibition of Dublim. This honorable gentleman is quite fit for the important office which is now given to him; his knowledg

York, and throughout the United States. M. Sallandrouze will be accompanied by several savants.

The Americans residing in Paris are much complaining of the neglect of the cabinet of Washington for the delay in sending a new minister to Paris, to replace Mr. Rives. The interests of the citizens of the Union are so much neglected at the legation that the nomination of a new minister and a secretary of legation is expected with the utmost anxiety. The selection of General Dix, had been reported, as well as that of Mr. Van Buren. But now that these two gentlemen are en suspens, the anxiety has been renewed. It is universally hoped that General Pierce will soon relieve his countrymen abroad.

Mr. Goodrich retires from office, succeeded by Mr. McRea, and will take with him all the regrets of

Mr. Goodrich retires from office, succeeded by Mr. McRea, and will take with him all the regrets of those who have been acquainted with him during his short stay in Paris, in the capacity of Consul of the United States. It will be a difficult task for his successor to replace him; but we are told here that Mr. McRea is a very amiable gentleman, ready to protect the interests of his countrymen against all ambitious exaction and seduction. Be it so. B. H. R.

Our Quebec Correspondence.

QUEBEC, June 22, 1853.

Pleasure Trip to Canada—Hudson River and Har lem Railroads-Through to Montreal in Twelve Hours-Accommodations-Troy, Saratoga and Rutland-Improper Constructions of Rail Cars -Railroad Runners-Splendid Scenery-Seelu sion of American Ladies While Travelling-Boats Between Quebec and Montreal-Trip to the Saguenay and Sea Bathing.

As there must be a number of visiters at New

York who may be desirous of taking a trip to Canada while awaiting the opening of the Crystal Palace, on the 15th of July, for doing which there is abundant time, and even for extending their tour as far as the Saguenay. I conceive that I cannot perform a more acceptable service than by describing the various lines of communication between the Empire City and Montreal and Quebec, the capital of Lower Canada, merely premising that the man of business, to whom time may be the all-important object, by taking the Hudson River train which leaves New York at six o'clock in the morning, will arrive at Montreal at the same hour in the evening, probably in time for the steamboat for Quebec.

But those possessing leisure, or who are in search of pleasure and enjoyment, would do well to take the Harlem cars, which line, whether a to its location, or for the vigilant supervision of the road by the Vice-President of the company, is every way entitled to public confidence. The cars start from the new depot, corner of White, Elm, and Centre streets, at nine o'clock in the morning, and also receive passengers at the corner of Broome stree and Bowery, and at Twenty-sixth street and the Fourth avenue, which is a great accommodation Parties will then arrive at Troy between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, where, if they do not choose to remain till the following day, they can take the six o'clock train for Saratoga, which delight ful and fashionable watering place they will reach by eight o'clock, where they can either remain and proceed on to Rutland, where there is an excellent hotel, and remain there that night, arriving at Montreal about ten o'clock on the following forenoon.

I have been at Troy several times, and can recommend the Troy House, not only for its excellent accommodation and attentive servants, but its contiguity to the railroad depot prevents much trouble and inconvenience; and as, owing to the meeting of cars at Troy, it abounds with run ners on behalf of the different lines, probably the be wildered stranger may thus avoid being misled; and should be be desirous of proceeding through Saratoga, he must take special care to avail himself of the train going in that direction, and not trust to persons who may accost him in the street. I have been pretty generally over the United States, and know of no other route which is so extensively infested in this manner. The Saratoga Railroad is under the supervision of a very active and indefatigable super intendent, who spends much of his time on the ron

By remaining at Troy or Saratoga over night, the ourney to Montreal will be performed by daylight. and the traveller will have an opportunity of viewing the delightful scenery which everywhere presents itself, more particularly between the former places. and after leaving Rutland, where the road passes for several miles on an elevated grade, which commands a splendid prospect of a spacious valley, extending in all directions almost as far as the eye can reach, covered with farmhouses and cultivated fields, evidently the abode of smiling plenty, and having for a back ground the dark and distant Green Mountains of Vermont. As he approaches Lake Champlain, the peculiarly mountainous shore on the opposite side, with the intervening lake, become distinctly visible—the former presenting, in its wild and picturesque appearance, a strongly marked contrast to the fertile and improved country through which he is then passing. Should he determine not to remain, however, by proceeding on in the evening train, which leaves Saratoga Springs at a quarter before ten, he can take a steamer at Whitehall, which leaves immediately after the arrival of the cars. On board the boat he can take a late supper, or enjoy the refreshments of the bar—not having the terror of the Maine Liquor law before his eyes—and have a comfortable berth, for which, however, a charge of fifty cents is made. I took this route. a splendid prospect of a spacious valley, extending in

Early on the following morning the boat arrives at Early on the following morning the boat arrives at Burlington, where it stops sufficiently long to land freight and passengers, or those who may wish to proceed on to Bousse's Point by land. After which, breakfast is served up in rather good style, although we see nowhere the elegance of the boats commanded formerly by old Commodore Sherman; and the steamer arrives about eight o'clock at Plattsburg, which has become rather celebrated, owing to the defeat of the British squadren that was intended to co-operate with Sir George Prevost during the last war with England, when he made his contemplated attack upon that place, who was consequently compelled to effect his retreat, with a powerful land force, being no longer able to maintain an uninterrupted communication with the Canadian uninterrupted communication with the Canadian routier, the American squadron, under Commodors Macdonough, having the entire command of the lake Platteburg Bay, which is a beautiful sheet of water Plattaburg Bay, which is a beautiful sheet of water, is also remarkable for an action, which was fought near Balcom's island, near its entrance, in 1777, in which, however, the British were successful. I understood from a passenger on board the boat that a gentleman of Plattaburg is publishing, in numbers, an account of the early history of Lake Champlain, which must be full of interest, and regretted exceedingly that the few moments during which I remained at the depot prevented my procuring the numbers so far as they have appeared.

A ride of an hour and a half, and the cars have reached Caughnawauga, in Canada, immediately on.

reached Caughnawaugs, in Canada, immediately op-posite Lachine, and there passengers are crowded into a miserably small steamer, the machinery of which seemed to have an attack of asthma. Upon asking the engineer what was the cause of the spasmodic wheez ing noise that I heard, I was told that something alled the airpipe. The distance between the two shores of the St. Lawrence at this point is probably not

more than half a mile, and on the opposite side we found the cars in waiting. These are on the English principle, which I much prefer for their superior safety, if such a term can be applied to a vehicle that is whirled along a road at the rate sometimes of sixty miles an hour. They are, in fact, large coaches, the door to enter being at each side, with windows to let down.

I have for some time intended to call public attention to the difficulty of ingress and egress from the cars in use throughout the United States, as, in case of accident, it is almost impossible to open the windows, which are generally so contrived that it requires considerable mechanical skill, and no small share of American ingenuity, to be able to open them on ordinary occasions. Who can doubt that, if the ears had opened at the sides, a large number of lives, which were recently sacrificed by the tragedy at Norwalk, would have been saved, where unfortunate passengers found it impossible to extricate them selves? To my mind, there should be a door opposite each seat, which might be kept in a closed position by a bar, or other simple contrivance, to be opened only in case of accident, and by which parties inside might escape.

I have also had it in my thoughts to devote a letter in relation to the constrained mode of American travelling, by which the females are so secluded that

sition by a bar, or other simple contrivance, to be opened only in case of accident, and by which parties inside might escape.

I have also had it in my thoughts to devote a letter in relation to the constrained mode of American travelling, by which the females are so secluded that beyond what information they may obtain through the sense of sight, generally speaking, they might as well remain at home, for all purposes of improvement, particularly if they are accompanied by their male relatives or friends. It has been very justly remarked by foreigners, with what a sense of perfect security females may travel without any other protection than that which is afforded by the deference and respect with which they are universally treated in the United States. I have often met with ladies so situated, and if I happened to be seated near them have had no difficulty in engaging them in conversation; and as I have travelled a good deal, and generally have found them well informed, such brief intercourse may have been mutually beneficial and advantageous. But if a male acquaintance is with an American lady such an indulgence is out of the question, and those gentlemen who may not happen to have a female with them is excluded from the ladies' cabin, and obliged to sit at a respectful distance at meal times—in fact, are regularly tabooed, as they have it in the South Seas.

I had an amusing instance of the selfish surveilance that is exercised in this way while passing from Barlington to Caughwauga. Often as I have seen steam machinery, I never met with it without stopping to contemplate the effect of the wonderful power of that simple agent, and to admire the wisdom and energy that make it subservient to the purposes of man. While so engaged on board the steamer, a young American lady stood near me who volunteered an appropriate remark upon the object we were contemplating; this led to others on both sides, from which it became evident that she was on a visit to some relations at St. Hyacinth, opposite Montreal. At breakf

was going on. I have some doubts however, whether he would have been as au fait at this as was his better half.

But to return to the legitimate subject of this letter—instead of taking the boat at Whitehall for Platisburg, I would advise travellers to proceed to R tuland, which is at no great distance, where they can sleep comfortably in the hotel, and on the following morning, if they prefer a sail on Lake Champlain to proceeding to Rousse's Point by the cars, they can take steamer at Burlington for that station, and will arrive at Montreal quite as early in the forenoon as if they had continued on from Whitehall in the steamer to Platisburg, which leaves at midnight, upon the arrival of the train that starts from New York at four o'clock in the afternoon.

At Montreal, I would recommend Coleman's Montreal House, immediately opposite the steamboat landing, as being a genteel resort for travellers, very convenient, and with attentive and respectful servants, an obliging host, and moderate charges.

There are two first-class steamers plying between Montreal and Quebee—the Montreal, commanded by Capt. Armstrong, and the Quebee, by Capt. Rudolf, both very gentlemanly men. These leave alternately every afternoon at six o'clock, and arrive at their destination about the same hour on the following morning. The fare is two dollars and a half, including tea and a sleeping berth, those who desire to be accommodated with a stateroom paying, as in the American boats, half a dollar more. I omitted to mention that the through ticket from New York costs but five dollars. I can recollect the period, certainly not very distant, when the charge between the two cities was five pounds, and it was considered very reasonable at that rate.

The length of this letter precludes my giving any description of Quebee, which every traveller from Europe should visit before quitting America. This I may do, however, in a subsequent communication, in which I shall point out the most prominent observed.

may do, however, in a subsequent communication, in which I shall point out the most prominent objects worth seeing during our sojourn there, the examination of which will profitably engage two or three days including the Indian village of Lorette and the Falls of Montmorency, both within nine or the miles of the city.

three days, including the Indian village of Lorette and the Falls of Montmorency, both within nine or ten miles of the city.

While at Quebec travellers can enjoy a trip to the Saguenay, and proceed up that river as far as Chicontimi, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles andreturn to the city, for the moderate charge, going and coming, of eight dollars (meals included), calling at Murray Bay, River de Loup, and Cacouna, one hundred and fifty miles below Quebec, where commodious hotels have been opened, and where the luxury of sea bathing may be enjoyed. The scenery the Saguenay is unrivalled in sublimity and grander by anything of the kind perhaps on this contribute. It was here the French first established themselves in Canada, and the settlement at Chicontimi is probably the most ancient in the country. A steamer, called the Rowland Hill, will commence running on the fifth of July, and will continue her trips every week, leaving Quebec on Sunday morning, at nine o'clock, and returning on the following Thursday.

Travellers who wish to take Boston on their way, by taking the cars at the Lowell depot will have an opportunity of sleeping at the hotel at Northfield, where they cook a beefsteak exactly to an Englishman's taste, from whence, on their way to Burlington, they will have an opportunity of viewing the

man's taste, from whence, on their way to Burling-ton, they will have an opportunity of viewing the imposing scenery of the mountains of Vermont. W.

Our Fiorida Correspondence

FORT MYERS, Florida, June, 14, 1853. The Rainy Season in the South-The Mosquitoe and Aborigines-Florida, her Soil and Capabili, ties-Latest from Billy Bowlegs-The Michasukii Chief Arreika-An Official Present to Him-Exciting Scene at Fort Myers Garrison-Capture of Fugitive Slaves-Their Escape, &c., &c.

The rainy season having set in, old Dame Nature has assumed an entire new robe, after a season o

dry, parching weather. The copious showers now falling not only tend to enliven vegetation, but permit us to inhale a satisf factory portion of pure, cool, wholesome air.

The period known here as the "rainy season" oc cupies generally the space of two and a half or three months, commencing near the first of June. Mean time, the mornings are clear and fine; at meridian the clouds congregate and thicken, until about 21 or 3 o'clock P. M., when the torrent burts forth seem ingly in one immense sheet, accompanied by violent winds, heavy thunder, vivid lightning, and occasionally by showers of hail, of immense size, pelting with out mercy all and everything exposed, and forming, in my opinion, rather a strange phenomenom For this part of the globe, at least, it is considered as such in the eyes of (not the "oldest inhabitant") the old-

est soldier. One evil, however, is invariably attendant upon rainy season in this latitude, and a similar trans formation would require the genius of your famous Heller, which is the creation of a certain tribe whose blood hirsty propensities are not regulated with respect to those with whom they may come in contact, but wreak their fury upon all indiscriminately. Do not misconceive the species referred to, and charge such deeds of blood to the poor Seminole's account, but rather to a far more (at present) blood-thirsty tribe, termed here mosquitoes, or to use an old familiar city phrase "bill stickers." Certainly, of all the insect or vermin tribes, the palm must be yielded to this portion of it for audacity, numbers, and "length of bills," tailors not exexcepted. At the approach of dusk they appear is swarms, obliging all to act on the defensive, by r brisk application of the mosquito brush, or a snug re

reat beneath the mosquito bar, at the option of the

"sufferer." But this annoyance is of late greatly obviated by clearing away the shrubbery, &c., adjacent to the garrison, it being characteristic of this tribe to vamose at the approach of civilization in the same man ner as is looked for by the government with respec to another resident here; but as to the actual num ber that will vamose before the lamentable slow progress of improvement which has attended the State since its acquisition, is easily conjectured, and is to

rince its acquisition, is easily conjectured, and is to be regretted.

The speedy possession and settlement of this, the southern portion of the peninsula, cannot be otherwise than desirable, and pregnant with importance to the State and country at large. The vast tract of country, its diversified soil, and surface of pine, barren hammock, prairie and swamp, its peculiar climate and position, all unite in holding forth unequalled inducements to the southern planter and capitalist—in fact, all who may feel disposed to try their plow and fortunes in this titled "Garden of the Union."

Within its embrace are found the various luxuriant tropical fruits, in their natural state of vegetation, (the only portion of the Union so favored) combined with the culture of all the staple products of the south, which flourish to the highest degree, and but partially develope the immense resources of the State, which, when practically tested, will vie with any of her sisters, in value, quality, and aggregate produce.

Her stately pine and sturdy live oak, which cover an immense area of surface, have become (aside from domestic consumption) a valuable article of export, used in maritime structures, floating in every sea, and acknowledged to be the best material for such purposes in the world.

Let then the axe be applied with vigor.

used in maritime structures, floating in every sea, and acknowledged to be the best material for such purposes in the world.

Let, then, the axe be applied with vigor. which is to level the material for those "masts and spars" upon which the flags and canvass of mighty nations are to be unfurled. "Speed the plough" and upturn the soil which is fraught with such valuable qualities; in short, allow Florida to contribute, according to her means, to the already unprecedented rate of advancement and prosperity experienced by our country at large; allow her to develope "talents" she is known to possess; let such be fostered and encouraged by the parent government; and last, though not least, extirpate from her soil the great obstacle to her advancement and annoyance to her people, which, alas, has too long been allowed to stand in the way, despite of all treaties, promises, threats, &c., to the contrary.

Then, and not till then, can she occupy her just and proper position in that proud "galaxy of stars," having inscribed upon her bamer "Excessior," and bear the proud title of the "Empire State of the South."

A word or two concerning the aborigines, who by

A word or two concerning the aborigines, who by

A word or two concerning the aborigines, who by the way are at present remarkably friendly and peaceably disposed, although rather reserved in their intercourse with us.

Many warriors, women and children of all parties, come in and trade, viewing everything with an air of haughty pride and self satisfaction, the natural result of late negotiations.

King Bowlegs still remains in obscurity, though constantly promising (through a second person) to soon emerge therefrom and come in; but how far his assertions may be relied on has been satisfactorily tested heretofore. The last message received from him stated his intention to visit the post immediately after the completion of the "green corn dance." This is an annual Indian festival in which the whole nation participates, occupying the space of three or four days, commencing near the 15th of the present month. Billy is certainly very wary, and is determined to keep aloof from all possible danger and influence.

Major French (the Post Commandant) was a few

of three or four days, commencing near the 15th of the present month. Billy is certainly very wary, and is determined to keep aloof from all possible danger and influence.

Major French (the Post Commandant) was a few days since honored with a message from the celebrated Mickasukie chief, Arpeika, better known as Sam Jones. The message, in substance, was an invitation extended to the Major to hold a "talk" at some stated time and place, but not within ten miles of the Post. The Major replied, through the messengers, (two athletic warriors,) that "he had nothing to talk about nor was he empowered to do so, but would be happy to see the old warrior at any time and place to assure him of the kind intentions of his 'great father' toward him, as well as to satisfy a personal desire, long entertained, of beholding a personal desire, long entertained, of beholding a personage occupying so prominent a position in the history of his race." This, accompanied by a quantity of "wy-o-mee," or whiskey, was despatched to the famous recipient and no doubt was well received, particularly the above named accompanying present. The garrison, last evening, was the scene of a thrilling incident, a practical illustration of "Uncle Tom Stowe's Cabin," both in theory and principle, particulars are as follows:—

At sunset, on the day in question, a signal fire was descried on the opposite bank of the river, distance one and a half miles, and as is usual in such cases a boat and crew were immediately despatched to ascertain the cause of said fire and convey over any personsl who might be there in waiting. All supposed the fire to be built by Indians having a desire to cross over to trade, as is often the case; but on approaching the shore the party was discovered to consist of three powerful negroes, armed with rifles and a double shot gun, dressed in the German plantation style, and manifesting considerable uneasiness at the sight of the crew.

A glane and a few interrogatories convinced all of their situation and intentions, i. c., tha

ammunition and provision were exhausted, and they wished to obtain as much as would subsist them until they could reach the Indian village." Not a very plausible story, certainly, and the Major, interpreting their true characters and designs, questioned them very closely, and was answered, in part, by a miserable attempt at the Seminole vocabulary, their whole knowledge of which consisting of half a dozen words familiar to every soldier and citizen residing in the vicinity.

in the vicinity.

This, with other connecting circumstances, con-This, with other connecting circumstances, confirmed the suspicions of the Major, who immediately gave them in charge of the sergeant of the guard; and, on their arrival at the guard house, discovering the trap laid, the three gave a yell and a leap, and disappeared in the thicket, leaving behind them their entire stock of provisions and cooking utensits, composed of an cat sack half filled with beef bones, an iron tea kettle, also an axe and one shoe. Thus are they left in a state of utter destitution, and no means of alleviating their pitiable situation.

Vigilant search has been made to discover their retreat, but without success. It is supposed—if they reach the Indian village, or come in contact with a hunting party—they will be immediately captured and brought in. The fugitives are supposed to be from Man-a-tee, a settlement near Tampa Bay. The circamstance has created considerable excitement, and many conflicting opinions exist, involving the question of slavery, its rights, wrongs, &c., &c. Oh! "Uncle Tom," where art thou?

Billy Bowlegs, Ja.

BILLY BOWLEGS, Jr.

Letter from a Shaker Elder. SHARER VILLAGE, NEW LEBANON, June 25, 1853.

Shaker Government-Children Among the Shake -The Shaker's Ideas of Marriage-Philosophica Speculations on the Increase of the Race-The Resurrection State.

FRIEND BENNETT :-From the liberal manner in which the HERALD, as an organ of an older member of the great family of the orthodox Protestant schismatics, generally treats the younger offshoots and branches of the same prolific tree, I am emboldened to ask an insertion of the following remarks and statements, as somewhat cor rective of the letters of your intelligent and generall

well-informed correspondent on Snakerism.

As in a certain Grecian army, where every soldie was declared to be capable of being its general, be cause each one understood not only the principle and laws of war, but also the laws and principles of his country, and was prompt in obeying them, so i it in a Shaker society.

The genius of the institution requires that each

member, whether old or young, to the extent of his capacity, should be an embodiment or personification of all its rules, principles, and laws, of which the leaders are simply the executive, who are expected to be the most scrupulously obedient thereto; it being in fact, their previous faithfulness in that respect which causes them to be nominated and appointed t their respective offices, but in which they cannot be confirmed, established or sustained except by the general consent and union of the common members It is an invariable rule that, whenever a leader loses the union and support of the members, he also lose his power and authority over them; hence, he who is the greatest in a Shaker society is the least of allthe servant of all.

Nor is any revelation from the spirit world that conflicts with the universally well understood rudi mental or foundation principles of the institution, of any force whatever, whether the medium be a member or a leader.

The societies have always been subject to altern tions of increase and decrease, to a limited extent and, from the nature of circumstances, not here no cessary to be explained, this will always be the case This fact has given occasion, during the last sixty years, for some without, who were unfriendly disposed

to be continually prophesying the speedy extinction to the thought."

The aggregate number of Shakers has varied but a trifle during the last fifteen years, the increase having been about equal to the deaths and secessions. There are, as your correspondent states, about five hundred in this Society, of which not more than one-fourth, instead of one-half, are minors. Not only are all at liberty to leave, when their hearts become turned to worldly things, but in our forms of inden-ture it is stipulated, that if a child or its guardian become dissatisfied, the parent or former guardian shall take it back. We wish for none in our ranks whose hearts are not with us, and who are free volunteers. But very few children have ever been taken from county or poorhouses. Our anti-marriage principles appear to be the greatest stumbling-block to the common mind and common sense of our friends without, who are quite as sure they are right, and that the Shakers are wrong in this respect, as for that the Shakers are wrong in this respect, as for ages and ages were the whole world, when they believed that the earth upon which they lived was flat, and that the heavenly bodies revolved around it every day; so that, when a philosopher affirmed that the earth was spherical, the then most orthodox Christian church "churched" him for heresy.

But in this, as in many other notable disputes, it turns out that both parties are right.

The shovel and tong to each other belongs,
And—

turns out that both parties are right.

The shovel and tong: to each other belongs,
And—

The rabbits and hares "may still" go in pairs.

But we beg to be left out of that category. And when informed by fashionable Christians, who appear to have a special care and concern for the world, that provided "all lived as we do, the world would run out," we feel disposed in return to ask—What, according to their standard creeds, would have been the condition of the earth by this time, if man had not sinned? They assert that sin was the cause of physical death, and that without it there would have been neither war, famine, or pestilence, to thin off the human race, follows as a matter of course. Now that the race of man would have increased, under such circumstances, like "rabbits in pairs," until there would have been no place upon the earth for man to stand beside his fellow man, is a simple mathematical problem, or rather a sum in simple arithmetic.

We would, therefore, gently and respectfully turn the tables upon all those who say the Shakers believe as the Mormon Bible affirms, "that man sinned that man may be;" and say that the orthodox generative Christians believe that "man sinned that man may be;" and say that the orthodox generative Christians believe that "man sinned that man might have a place to be." For if, notwithstanding the help of "sin and death," and their faithful servants, war, famine, and all the diseases of the Egyptians, there be, at this moment, one thousand million human beings in existence on the earth, how many thousand times that number would there have been had not these causes and agencies (which have held in check the multiplying propensity of man) been in existence?

Or what, if the strenuous efforts so laudably put

show many thousand times that number would there have been had not these causes and agencies (which have held in check the multiplying propensity of man) been in existence?

Or what, if the strenuous efforts so laudably put forth to evangelize all nations, should prove successful, and sin and death become thereby abolished, would be our condition five hundred years hence, if all the people (the Shakers included) should live as "the children of this world" now do, "marrying and being given in marriage?" I confess I can see no other alternative but that either the earth must increase in its size, or at least a portion of the race must turn Shakers.

We believe man to be a progressive being, originally destined, whether he sinned or did not sin, to come into existence in a rudimental, animal, earthly sphere, through the process of generation, the same as all the animal creation, of which he is a component part, and also that he was destined to ascend, by successive steps or stages of developements, to a purely spiritual, or, as we term it, "resurrection" state. We believe that Jesus and his Apostles were the first who entered into this state on the male side of humanity, and that she whom for her many virtues, her purity and piety we respectfully and affectionately term "mother," was the first on the female side who really rose into the same spiritual or resurrection state. Thus was laid the foundation of the new creation in which there is "neither rich nor poor, bond or free, male or female;" but where all are one on earth in Christ Jesus, just as other professors expect to be one in the other world, they forgetting the homely proverb that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." We do not find this a "sterile field" for the affections as spoken of by your correspondent, for as the man is not without the woman in nature, so neither is the man without the woman in nature, so neither is the man without the woman in nature, so neither is the man without the woman in nature, so neither is the man place, But if

only one side, while most of us have "proved all things," and can compare and contrast the "fruits of the flesh" with the "fruits of the Spirit," and can judge and have chosen accordingly.

It is our desire that "every man be fully persuaded in his own mind," believing that, in religious matters, all ought to stand or fall to their own invisible

ters, all ought to stand or fall to their own invisible master only.

The human family, in its onward and progressive states and conditions of mind and character, in man and woman, is fifly represented by the beautiful orange tree, which bears, at one and the same time, buds, leaves, blossoms and fruit in all stages, from the green and inedible to the maturely ripened and luscious orange.

E.

Domestic Miscellany.

Mr. James T. Fields has been chosen to deliver the Phi
Esta Kappa poem at Bordoin Cellege, at their next anniversary, in September, and the same gentleman has also
been chosen poet of the Phi Bets Kappa. Soc ety of Harvard University. The anniversary at Cambridge occurs
on the 21st of July.

At the late Women's Rights Convention a resolution
was reported and laid over for the next meeting that if
justice was not fully done to the ladies, and soon, then
they would stop the population of the country!

The annual Commencement exercises of Dartmonth

The annual Commencement exercises of Darimouth College take place at Hanover, N. H., on the last Wednesday and Thursday of July. Hm. Ogden Hofman, of New York city, will address the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and the Hon. Rufus Choate, of Mass., will deliver his culogy upon the life and character of Daniel Webster.

A man by the name of Cox, and his son, and another by the name of Webster. (the som-in-law of Cox.) and his wife, have been arrested on suspicion of murdering Ccl. Telamon Coyler, at Adairsville, Ga., on the 25th ult. Samuel W. Lord, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Gotham, Me., in place of Joshua B. Phipps, Esq., re-

noved.

President Carnahan has tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees of Princeton College, and the Board after a copting resolutions complimentary to the President, resolved to meet on the 20th of August next, take into consideration the appointment of a successor.

Mrs. Ann Parry has been appointed to the post office at Rock, Lancaster county, Pa.

The corner stone of the main building of the Military Asylum was laid at Washington on the 30th ult. The work will be prosecuted with vigor.

There is now living in Shrewsbury, York county, Pa., a son of Mr. George McAbee, whose father, grandfather, great-grandfather, and great-great grandfather are all on the stage of action. H. H. Holt has been appointed Postmaster at East Randolph, N. Y.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, July 2-6 P. M. Quotations for all the large fancies were not very

buoyant this morning, although a pretty active deman existed for stock. Florence and Keyport has been more freely offered since the recent sale of lots, without any material variation in market value Nicaragua, Parket Vein, Morris and Erie, were the leading fancies at th board to-day. The demand for McCullock Gold and Copper stock was very great, and but for the refusal of s lets to operate the transactions would have been unusually large. The reports from the mines are of the mos extraordinary character; the President has just return ed from North Carolina, and his report, which will be ready in a few days, will astonish even those stockholder who are most intimately acquainted with the resource of the company. From all we can learn there is no doub but that the mines of the McCullock excel in richness and perhaps in extent, anything of the kind ever known in this country. At the mining board the sales were as follows:—50 shares North Carolina Copper, 9; 350 shares Ulster Lead, 23; ; 160 do. Parker Vein Coal, 33. There was no second board this afternoon, the first board having adjourned over to Tuesday, the 5th inst.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day amounted to \$162,034 04; payments, \$75, 290 04-balance, \$7,492,304 07; interest paid to-day.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the month of June amounted to \$04,978 79, against

664,827 73 for the same month in 1852, showing an in- crease in the month this year of \$30,151 06. The receipts of the Krie Railroad for the month of June,
1853, were
Showing an increase of \$60,381 82
The exportation of specia from this port during the week ending and including Saturday was as annexed: Shipments of Specia from the Port of New York. Brig Florence, Neuvitas, Spanish doubloons. \$6,832 Steamer Asis. Liverpool, Specia 561,083 Steamer Humboldt, Havre, American Gold. 68,524 Do. do. F. gold 16,900 Do. do. Gold bars 51,197 Do. do. Gold bars 679,130 Bark Clara Windsor, Port as Prince, Am. gold. 1,729
Total June 25 to July 2
Total for 1853
This is one of the largest week's shipments of specie we

The Empire City Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi annual dividend of ten per cent; the Washington Insurance Company, eight per cent; the Ocean Bank of this city four per cent; the Merchants' Insurance Company ten per cert.

The amount on deposit in the several depositories of the

government, to the credit of the Tressurer of the United States, on the 27th of June, 1853, was as annexed:-

istant Treasurer, Philadelphia	514,320 48
sistant Treasurer, Charleston, S. C	41,980 08
distant Treasurer, New Orleans	1,010,607 07
istant treasurer, St. Louis	403.473 52
pository at Buffalo	23,158 87
pository at Baltimore	9,287 14
pository at Richmond, (Va.)	16 655 82
pository at Wilmington, N. C	13,333 19
pository at Savannah, (Ga.)	58 205 68
pository at Mobile, (Ala.)	11,422 00
pository at Nashville (Tenn.)	30,414 52
pository at Cincianati, (Ohio)	72,202 86
pository at Pittsburg. (Pa.)	2,395 13
pository at San Francisco	1,069,981 56
ository at Cincinnati, (late)	3,301 37
pository at Dubeone	32,601 78
pository at Dubeque	51,933 11
pository at Jeffersonville, (Ind.)	12,529 27
pository at Chicago, (III.)	48,254 20
pository at Detroit (Mich)	11,383 15
pository at Tallahassee, (Fla.)	2 520 33
nt of U.S. Philacelphia	6.812.254 16
anch Mint Charlotte N C	32 000 00
anch Mint, Charlotte, N. Canch Mint, Dahlonega, (Ga.)	28.850 00
anch Mint, New Orleans	1,709,685 89
and and, act oreans	1,100,000 0
Total	20 983 085 50
duct suspense account	2 386 66
and surpense account	2,000 00
	20,860,678 84
d difference in transfers	298,000 00
	200,000 00
t amount subject to draft	91 158 678 84
TRANSFERS ORDERED.	,200,010 0
Treasury II S	\$200,000 0
Treasury U S	100,000 00
meet ricesurer, it. Oricans, Indiminada	100,000 0
	\$300,000 0
om Mint of the U.S. Philadelphia, (Pa.)	2,000 00
Stock Exchange.	
FIRST BOARD, Ju	
0000 U S 6's, '56 108 1 100 shs N J Zir 5000 U S 6's, '62 116 50 Cary Impt	
5000 U S 6's, '62 116 50 Cary Impt	Co 113
5000 U S 6'n '67 129 100 Portum'th	DDock 34

\$10000 U S 6's, '56 . 108's 100 ans N J Zinc...

\$5000 U S 6's, '62 . 116 50 Cary Impt Co...

\$5000 U S 6's, '68 . 122's 200 Parker Coal Co...

\$4000 Ohio 6's, '56 . 105 100 do...

\$23359 Ohio 6's, '56 . 105 100 do...

\$23359 Ohio 6's, '56 . 105 100 do...

\$1000 Califor 7's, '70 93 200 do...

\$1000 Califor 7's, '70 93 200 do...

\$1000 Ohio B'state 6's...

\$4 150 Flor and Key...

\$3000 E 1st MgBds s3 115 100 do...

\$4000 do...

\$900 Eric In Bds...

\$900 Ind 2's ...

\$100 do...

\$1000 Eric In Bds...

\$100 do...

\$1000 Eric In Bds...

\$100 do...

\$1000 Eric In Bds...

\$100 do...

\$100 do...

\$1000 Eric In Bds...

\$100 do...

\$100 do...

\$100 Hudlat MigBds 108 200 do...

\$100 Hudlat MigBds 108 200 do...

\$1000 Hudlat MigBds 91 200 do...

\$1000 Hud RR NBds 91 200 do...

\$100 do...

\$ 100 do...b10
20 US Trust Co..
50 Canton Co...s60
450 do...s3
200 McCulleck G M...
100 do...b60
200 do...b60
200 do...s3 2034 50 Utto & Sch RR 1953 2034 35 Utto & Sch RR 1953 734 150 Nor & W RR 196 57 734 14 Hud Riv RR 723 734 200 do 500 85 N Y & N Hev RR 10734 7234 do....b60 do....s60 do...s3

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 2, 1853.

ASHES — Only 50 bbls, changed hands, at former rates. The stock in the inspection warehouse embracel 1,721 bbls, pearls, and 1 697 do. pots; together 3 718 bbls.

BRADETURYS — Flour favored buyers. The business consisted of 9,000 bbls., sour at \$4 054 a \$4 1834; superfine No. 2 at \$4 1834 a \$4 3134; ordinary to choice State at \$4 563/a \$4 1834 a \$4 3134; ordinary to choice State at \$4 563/a a \$4 75, mixed to fancy Western at \$1 50 a \$4 75; and other grades at proportionate figures. Canadian was inactive and there were only 1,100 bbls, sold. Southern sold at previous prices. Rye flour and cornmeal were neglected. The sales of wheat included 1,400 bushels come on Genesee white at \$1 22,7 560 Western do at \$1 20 a \$1 22, and 10,500 Canadian do., in bond, at \$119 a \$1 20. About 1,300 bushels rye were bought at \$8c. Oats were as last stated. The movements in corn amounted to 22,500 busels, at 58c. a 51c for unsound; 52c, a 64 3/c for mixed and white Southorn; 56c, a 67c for mixed Western, and 68c. a 70c, for yellow Southern, per bushs!.

Coffee But 60 bags Rio were taken, at 93/c, per lb. The stock of all kinds on hand here on the last inst. has

COTTON — There were 1,200 bales disposed of at uniform

COTTON —There were 1, 200 bales disposed of at uniform prices.

FREGITTS —We have to notice engagements of 11,000 burbels wheat for Liverpool, in bulk, on private terms; and about 4,000 do., at 5%d. in ship bags. About 3,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 1s. 7%d. To Glasgov flour was at 2s., and grain at 5d., in bulk. To London flour was at 2s. There was no alteration of moment to notice in rates for California or Australia.

FRUIT —Only 250 boxes bunch raisins found buyers, at 2,270.

BAY was in more request at 65c. at 75c. per 100 lbs.
HONEY.—Some 40 tierces Cuba, in bond, were sold at
42c. per gallon.
LATHS —Eastern were freely dealt in at \$1 75 per thou-

sand.

Mot. Assex. — There have been 70 hhds. muscovado taken at 22c. per gallon.

Ous — Whale, sperm, and olive, were unchanged. Some 4,000 gallons inneed realized 63c. a 64c. per gallon.

Provisions. — Fork was rather quiet. The sales were confined to 250 lbs. Western, at \$12.75 for prime; and \$15.50 for mess. Cutmeats remained in fair request and steady. There were sold 250 bbls. lard and 200 bbls. heef at the quotations last inserted. Butter and cheese did not vary much.

Rick. — About 150 tierces fair to good were procured at \$3.75 a \$4 per 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales were made of several small lots eastile at 11c, per lb. None now in first hands. SUGARS—The transactions included 500 hhds. Cuba, at 4½c a 5½c and 46 Texas, on private terms. The fol-lowing is a comparative statement of the stock on hand:

Tetal...... 32,421 48,692 19,800 8,418 sted at 734c. a 934c. per lb. Stock on

Total hkds. 5,518 1,975 Va. and N. C. 207 32 Stock June 1, 1853 5, 303
Received since... 1 941
Supply 7,250
Delivered since... 753 7,468 Steck July 1, 1863. 6, 497 197 2 WHENEY.—We heard that 450 bbls. Westers changed hands at 23c. a 23 1/2c. per gallon. 6,000

Coffee Circular.

Baltimore, June 30, 1803.

Since our last report the coffee market has experienced a month of unusual dulness and inactivity. The stocks on hand are considerably greater than at any period for several years past, in consequence of which dealers are unwilling to purchase supplies at present quotations, except for immediate and pressing wants.

On the other hand, importers hold on with obstinate perseverance, in the firm conviction that the receipts hereafter will materially lessen, and that the erdinary demand and consumption will soon relieve them of the present superabundant accumulation.

Our last advices from Rio to May 14 confirm all the late estimates of deficiency in the coming crop, with a good supply of old crop in market, and prices firm at former quotations.

We quote tricity prime and choice, at 18c.; good and.

quotations.

We quote strictly prime and choice, at 10c.; good and prime mixed, 9%c.; fair, 9%c.

WHITE & ELDER, Brokers.

160,483 112,088 Do. same period last year—Of Rio "Other descriptions" 93,890 3,252 59,500 32,000 5,500 Do. same period last year- Of Rio

22,000